

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 24, 1857.

NUMBER 305

## EVENING BULLETIN.

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**SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.**—Daily Journal \$10; Evening Daily \$1; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$8; Even ing News \$1 or 12½ cents a week, if mailed \$5 Weekly Bulletin \$1; Club Prices \$12; 5 Country Dailies or Tri Weekly \$25; Weekly \$10; copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies weekly \$8; 5 copies \$15; 15 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bulletin \$1; 12 months \$15.

**ADVERTISING RATES.—IN ADVANCE.**—5 Country Dailies or Tri Weekly \$25; Weekly \$10; copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies weekly \$8; 5 copies \$15; 15 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bulletin \$1; 12 months \$15.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.**

One square, 10 lines \$1 00 | One square, 10 lines \$1 00  
agata.....\$1 00 | agata, one month...\$8 00  
Do each additional in- | Do, two months...10 00  
sertion.....25 | Do, three months...12 00  
Do each week.....2 25 | Do, four months...15 00  
Do, two weeks.....3 50 | Do, six months...18 00  
Do, three weeks.....4 75 | Do, twelve months...25 00  
Standing card, four lines or less, per annum.....\$15 00  
One square, changeable weekly, per annum.....40 00  
Do do do two times per week, per annum 60 00  
Do additional, three times do 100 00  
Advertisements published in the Journal \$1 for first insertion and 60 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Notices of marriage, one-half in advance.

Local and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Mariages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral notices as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns, and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular passenger steamers, 12 months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continuance, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, the same above the above prices.

Advertisements known on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES—**IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.**—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....\$1 00

Each continuance.....75

Advertisements contained in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if not contained in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise all charge will be made.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 1857.

DEATH OF GOV. BISSELL.—Our Eastern exchanges announce the death of the Hon. Clark Bissell, of Connecticut. Mr. B. was chosen Governor of Connecticut in 1847, and, we believe, for the next succeeding term. He was a Whig of the genuine stamp. His taste for public life, however, was not decided. The law was his first love. Whatever laurels he won in the political arena were acquired in intervals of relaxation from the pursuit of his favorite profession, in which he had no superior at one of the very ablest bars of New England. During his gubernatorial service, he was at the head of the Yale Law School, and its leading professor. No one who ever attended his recitations will forget his singular presence, his strength and subtlety of mind, his vast legal stores, his delightful facility in imparting them, his quickness, his humor, his crouching, cautious, almost apish countenance, contrasting strangely with the robustness and sterling manliness of his character, and, above all, his shrinking modesty and his genial, overflowing courtesy. He was a model law professor. We are sure there are many hundreds scattered throughout the Union, who, like the writer of this brief notice, preserve a vivid and most kindly recollection of his services in this capacity, and will cherish it always. Gov. Bissell died at his residence in Norwalk, at the advanced age of seventy-five.

SOUVENIRS OF TRAVEL. By Madame Octavia Walton Le Vert. Two volumes. New York: S. H. Goetzl & Co.

The wonderful variety and charm of these volumes will richly repay the readers whom the fame of Madame Le Vert will attract. A higher tribute, we admit, could scarcely be paid to their merits, but it is strictly deserved. Rarely has any traveler brought home from "outre mer" so bright and delightful a store of memories. It is a perfect treasury of light and joy. Indeed, if we were disposed to find fault with the work, we should say that it was excessively amiable. Everybody and everything appear in the brightest hues. It is a most exquisite combination of lights, without a single shadow. The fair authoress evidently saw Europe *coulour de rose*. We are bound to add, however, that she displays marvellous skill in the use of her favorite tint, and that if the total effect is one of somewhat monotonous sweetness, it is owing rather to her instinctive omission of the unattractive than to any want of discrimination in representing the attractive. If it must be confessed that the picture is overburdened with beauty, it should be remembered that "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." The work will doubtless be perused with delight in every cultivated circle of the world.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—THE NIAGARA, &c.—The steam-frigate Powhatan, now at Norfolk, will soon be put in commission as flag-ship of the East India squadron, to relieve the San Jacinto.

The flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, the frigate Congress, Com. S. L. Breeze, has been ordered to the United States.

The steam-frigate Susquehanna, attached to the Mediterranean squadron, and which assisted in laying the telegraphic cable, has been ordered to Key West for duty on the Home squadron.

The steam-frigate Niagara has been ordered to New York.

The sloop-of-war Levant, Commander Wm. Smith, attached to the East India squadron, has been ordered to the United States.

Capt. Josiah Tattnall has been ordered to the command of the East India squadron, with the Powhatan as flag-ship.

HARPER'S MONTHLY FOR OCTOBER.—Crump & Welsh, Fourth street, have received the October number of Harper's Monthly.

Five men were arrested in Memphis last Saturday for passing counterfeit tens on the Merchants' Bank of Nashville.

This beautiful poem makes some amends to the public for the writer's long and regretted silence:

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)

THE RETURN.  
BY ANNA MARIA WELBY.

Thou wilt come to the home where we parted,  
The home of thy childhood, and mine,  
Where together, when young and light-hearted,  
We played 'neath the shade of the vine.  
But no voice, from the open-door ringing,  
Shall thrill to thy heart with its tone,  
Nor step, o'er the green sward light springing,  
Shall hasten at sound of thine own.

Though thou'lt dream not, the face of the stranger  
There smiles, where their faces have smile'd,  
That with kisses had welcomed' the ranger,  
And words of endearment—how wild!  
Yet thy feet, by the wicket shall falter,  
Thy hand, on the latchet delay,  
While thou'lt think, how the long years may alter  
The dear ones left smiling and gay.

And if, while the question propounding,  
Unknown ones should hasten to greet,  
The blood, from thy bosom quick bounding,  
Shall crimson the face that they meet;  
While thine eye, scarce the tear-drop repressing,  
Shall shrink from their glances away—  
Thy heart, in its bitterness, guessing,  
Whist thou never couldst bear them to say.

For no hand, round thine own softly twining,  
Shall lead thee again to the board,  
Where, no more for the absent one pining,  
The wine for the welcome is pour'd.  
With smiles now, her tear-drops out-glowing,  
The sister that wept for thee sore,  
Her white arms round thy neck throwing,  
Shall whisper "oh! leave us no more."

In vain by the threshold thou'rt linger,  
That sister's low laughter to hear,  
Or list for the lute her light finger  
So often hath touched for thine ear.  
Though the sweet songs of childhood still gladden  
The hearth, that hath echo'd our song,  
Every pulse of thy heart it willadden  
Her dear voice to miss from the throng.

For a moment thou'lt think thou art dreaming,  
Is this not thy birth-place before?  
The light, through its casements, soft gleaming,  
That woke thee, a school-boy, of yore.  
And there still the alder-trees flinging  
Their shade o'er the pathway that wound  
To the gate by the sycamore swinging,  
Where a truant so oft thou'rt found.

And still o'er the roof-tree are climbing  
The roses, unchanged, since the time  
When the winds, in thy boyhood, seemed rhyming  
Among them a musical clime.  
And near, too, the seat in the arbor,  
The grape-vines above it to shade,  
The wren and the linnet still harbor  
As when 'neath their foliage we played.

Thou'rt think, at a parent's feet kneeling,  
How oft there the prayer hath been said,  
While the stars, through the azure were stealing,  
Whose brightness now mocks thee o'erhead.  
And thou'rt wonder the blue sky above thee  
Hath changed not, thou'nd' st thee would dim,  
Where the dear ones had linger'd that loved thee,  
If it looked there no longer on them.

And then through thy dreams, perchance, breaking,  
Thou'rt turnest to leave with a sigh,  
Some kind hand, thine own gently taking,  
To the lone spot may lead where they lie.  
And there, 'mid the wild tangled creepers,  
Thou'lt tell them—the loved—of thy woe;  
But they've done with earth's sorrow, the sleepers,  
Whose tears at thine anguish would flow.

The mother thy young heart that molded,  
Whose love, now immortal, hath blest;  
The green o'er the bosom light-folded,  
So oft that thy childhood hath prest.  
The father that looked on them smiling,  
Whose youth seemed thine own to renew.  
The sister whose innocent willing  
They waywardness all could subdue.

Ah, there to their shades, while appealing,  
The thought shall recur to thy mind  
Of how much of thy youth and its feeling  
Thou'lt left when thou'lt leave them behind;  
When the cheerful farewell they'd have spoken,  
To lighten the gloom of thy heart,  
With sobs of wild anguish was broken,  
As the moment drew near to depart.

Not backward, that eve, through the gloaming  
Thy step to the door-way retrace,  
Though still, through the orchard trees looming,  
The home's of another the place;  
And e'en were they still there united,  
The dear ones the valley doth fold,  
When the youth of thy heart hath been blighted,  
It never could seem as old.

Nor seek thee the few yet remaining,  
Whose feet from its pathway have rang'd,  
Whose hearts, unto thine though still leaning,  
The world hath alter'd—estranged;  
But go on thy way unreeling,  
The parted of long years—tis vain!  
But up where yon blest orbs are shining  
May meet, as in childhood, again.

LOUISVILLE, September 16, 1857.

THE FAIR AT NEW ALBANY.—The exhibition of the Floyd County Agricultural Society opened yesterday in New Albany. It was attended by a large number of persons, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested by those present in the great enterprises of art, agriculture, and mechanism, which it is designed to foster. We learn from Mr. E. L. Huffman, who was in attendance, that the display of fruits was remarkably fine. The premium for peaches was awarded to Capt. Bragdon, his peaches averaging eleven inches in circumference.

The fair is continued to-day, and if any of our citizens desire to see what our neighbors can produce and manufacture, they will be amply repaid by visiting the beautiful and hospitable city of New Albany.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Wednesday, September 23. Gottlieb Martin and Barret McKenna had a small encounter, but were discharged.

Wm. Schwincher alias Williams, who had stolen a horse in Vincennes, Ind., last Friday, and was arrested on Eighteenth street, was examined in full, and committed to answer at the criminal court on \$500 bail.

We are requested by W. R. Hervey, Clerk of the Chancery Court, to say that the first cases from Jefferson and the Louisville Chancery Court will be called in the Court of Appeals on the 1st of October and continue from day to day until the 10th of October.

We understand that the rumors prevalent concerning the death of Miss Thomas of Lexington, to the effect that she committed suicide, are entirely erroneous. She undoubtedly died of a disease of the heart.

Mr. Rynders, U. S. Marshal, is said to have received instructions to look out for and seize a steamer now fitting out at the port of New York for another filibuster expedition under Gen. Walker.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, in noticing the Vermont State fair, says:

We also noticed a very fine Sherman Morgan stallion, five years old, belonging to Mr. J. A. S. White of Northfield, which is certainly worthy of mention. This horse, however, was not entered for a premium, as he is about to be taken to Kentucky. He is some 15 hands high, of chestnut color, and is altogether a most promising horse.

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# EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24, 1857.

**ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE.**—The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States commenced at Baltimore, on Monday. The Grand Sire and the Grand Secretary presented their annual reports. The receipts of the Grand Secretary for the fiscal year commencing Sept. 18, 1856, and ending Sept. 1, 1857, were \$11,995 18.

The installation of the grand officers took place, viz: P. G. M. George W. Race, of Louisiana; M. W. Grand Sire, P. G. M. Timothy G. Senter, of New Hampshire; Deputy Grand Sire; P. G. M. Jas. L. Ridgely, of Maryland; Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary; and P. G. Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Sire nominated the following Grand officers, which were confirmed: P. G. Rev. J. D. McCabe, of Virginia; R. W. Grand Chaplain; P. G. A. M. Foute, of Tennessee; R. W. Grand Marshal; P. G. S. H. Lewyt, of Maryland; W. Grand Guardian; P. G. J. E. Chamberlain, of Maryland; W. Grand Messenger.

The Order throughout the United States is generally in a prosperous condition.

**The Secretary of the Interior recently submitted to the Attorney General the question whether the practice heretofore prevailing in the Pension Office of allowing the children of revolutionary soldiers to receive the pensions which their deceased parents might have received was according to law. The Attorney General rendered his opinion, declaring that the practice has no legal foundation, and that neither children nor grandchildren have any such right under the acts of Congress. The consequence of this will be to reverse a practice of the Pension Office which has continued for twenty-five years. The Attorney General gives the law, but declines to say whether the law should abolish the practice or the practice defeat the law, leaving that as an administration question to the Secretary himself. The opinion is an able one.**

An unfortunate affray occurred at the house of Wm. Whalen in Harrison county on Friday last, between two men named David Morrison and Henry Whalen, in which the former was killed by stabs inflicted by the latter with an ordinary pocket-knife.

Whalen immediately surrendered himself to the officers of the law, and, on examination of the case before Esquires Bryson and Whitaker, he was discharged—having acted strictly in self-defense.

The Northampton Gazette says it has been discovered that a former clerk of the Senate in Massachusetts has, in his rage to collect autographs, cut out the names of the signers of important documents in the time of the revolution, and then wrote on the margin when and by whom the mutilation was done. Numerous letters from Washington and his contemporaries have been served in this way.

We see that the New York papers publish no less than three different statements from George E. Ashby, who was chief engineer of the steamer Central America. He attempts in all of them an exculpation of his conduct, and says that he was acting strictly in accordance with Captain Herndon's orders.

Thirteen well-filled cars reached New Haven last week, containing some 750 excursionists from Easthampton, Mass., nearly all of them concerned in the button and suspender factories at that place. They were waited upon by the city authorities, and escorted about town by the New Haven Brass Band.

A negro boy belonging to Mr. Abram Baker, of Augusta, Ky., was badly hurt on Monday by falling into a threshing machine with which he was engaged in the vicinity of that place. One of his legs was so badly crushed that amputation was absolutely necessary.

**GAS FROM PEAT.**—The first experiment on this continent of lighting a city with gas made from peat was successfully tried in Portland, on Monday last. The light was clear and brilliant, and few of the citizens were aware that coal was not used as usual.

Among the lost on the Central America we notice the name of John Powell, of Kentucky.

**DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM.**—A correspondent of the Richmond Despatch, writing from Fluvanna, September 10, says:

A most destructive hail storm passed over portions of this county and Goochland yesterday evening, doing immense damage to the tobacco crop, besides blowing down many houses. I hear also of the loss of two negroes by a planter of James river (Mr. Skipwith), who, in company with a good many more, sought refuge from the storm in a tobacco house, which was blown down. Two of the number were killed outright and several more crippled by the falling timbers. The loss in this county is estimated at \$25,000.

**RUNAWAY SLAVES—FATAL AFFRAY.**—The Mayville Eagle of Tuesday says:

Quite a stampede of negroes occurred on Sunday night last from the neighborhood of Washington in this county, and we are informed that as many as seventeen made their escape into Ohio. They were immediately pursued by a party made up on both sides of the river, and, on an attempt being made to capture one of the negroes belonging to Mr. Wm. Nelson, he made battle and cut and dangerously wounded two men named Posey Waldron and Wm. P. Dare. The negro was finally overcome by the party and brought back to this side of the river, where he is now safe in jail, but the two wounded men are said to be in a very critical situation and doubts are expressed whether either of them can recover. The balance of the negroes are yet at large.

**WHAT THEY EAT AT KEY WEST.**—Key West Island is about the size of the new Great Eastern steamer, but more thinly populated. The means of supporting human life on the island may be guessed at from the following series of conundrums propounded by the ship steward, "an important personage" in the crowd on shore: Steward—"Have you got any beef?" Ans.—"No!" "Eggs?" "No!" "Milk?" "No!" "Any chickens ashore?" "No!" "Veal?" "No!" "Turkey?" "No!" Steward, (in despair and a clean shirt)—"Have you got anything to eat on the island?" "Oh, yes, turtle—lots of it." So sundry green turtles were brought on board, and for three days we have been turtleized in every conceivable form in which turtle has ever been cooked, and what new forms the imagination of the cook could invent. The dinner bills of fare discussed somewhat in this style: soup, turtle; fish, turtle; boiled turtle; roast turtle; side dishes, turtle steak, turtle pates, turtle angratin, stewed turtle, turtle on the half shell, &c.; game, turtle doves (alluding, no doubt, to one that dove overboard); and so on, including turtle at discretion (and a slight discount). Sometimes, I hear, the inhabitants of Key West get a little beef from Tampa Bay, but not often, turtle being the standard, and the people politically hard-shells.

**THE RESTORED.**—A Washington dispatch says: "The naval officers assume from certain indications that sixteen dropped officers have been restored by unpublished decisions of the President upon the reports of the Naval Courts."

(From the Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.)  
**A PAPAL PROGRESS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.**—The six days' ado with the Pope terminates this morning in surpassing stir. Oddly enough, he goes with a heartier welcome than he came. The arsenals and belfries fairly stun the ear with their joy. Curious multitudes certainly crowded to the sumptuous municipal reception this day week, but they made no sign, not even the common civility of lifting the hat. The windows along the "sacred way" hung out the usual festal draperies with gaudy look, and here and there a solitary might have been seen kneeling in the stubborn crowd, but an ominous calm prevailed throughout. Even the waiting thirty thousand in the piazza Pitti stood their ground as the imposing cortège entered, and then received the apostolic benediction from the purple balcony without uncovering, though the liveried guards fell to the knee, as in duty bound. So throughout all the courtly shows of the week, the people, balancing between a certain sentiment of respect for the Head of their Church and a deep disgust with his political complications, looked on in respectful silence. There has not been the slightest show of popular feeling. The prescribed illumination was brilliant, particularly that part of it mirrored in the flowing Arno, but the Pontifical procession passed through the streets without a cheer.

Nevertheless, the personal bearing of the man, a rarely-featured, courteous gentleman, like St. Paul, none the less a courier for being a saint—his remarkable assiduity in business, his patient endurance, for every hour of every day, from sunrise to bed-time, has been strenuously occupied with the appointed series of receptions and *fêtes*, visitations and ceremonies—have wonderfully served to conciliate personal regard. Men soon loth to believe that a portly gentleman, so apparently unused to the meane arts of the priesthood, with a brow not born to shame, a throne where honor might be crowned, can be the mere velvet catapaw of legitimacy, and charitably hope that the most corrupting post in a disengaged profession has not wholly depraved the generous qualities of Pio Nine. Such was the effect of his appearance in the magnificent old City Hall, at the performance of a grand original Oratorio by six hundred trained voices and instruments, on Thursday morning. The august assemblage, twelve hundred of the noblesse and gentry, rose as he entered at the head of his suite, invested in a simple white kersey-massock, and proceeded bowing with infinite dignity and grace through the long avenue to the purple throne. A connoisseur in music, he complimented the performances with expressions of satisfaction to the persons about him.

But it should be remarked that this sort of homage is mostly confined to the polite and easier classes, who have also professed in richer offerings. It was pleasantly remarked the other evening in a diplomatic circle, in reference to the presents constantly flowing in upon him, that he is the richest of the whole line of pontiffs. As chief Almoner of the church, he has received enormous sums during the present tour, the first of his Pontificate. The Duke of Modena, probably the richest sovereign in Europe, though one of the smallest, for example, gave him \$100,000 after a mass in his cathedral at Bologna he received various donations in sums from ten to sixty thousand dollars; and the Grand Duke of Tuscany placed \$20,000 at his disposal after the consecration of the Archbishop on Sunday. His son, the heir apparent, made a similar offering after the Pontifical mass the next day in his cathedral of the Annunciation. Among numerous private gifts received here is a gold crucifix, glittering with precious stones, valued at \$63,000, from the Russian Prince Demidoff, the repudiated husband of the Princess Matilde of Paris, who has the most sumptuous palace in Italy.

**ARREST OF PLIN WHITE—\$47,000 INVOLVED.**—Plin White, who figured some years ago as a defendant in a false pretence case involving a very large amount of money, and the pecuniary ruin of two gentlemen, was on Monday arrested by Sergeant S. J. Smith, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having, by false and fraudulent pretences, cheated the firm of H. S. & J. H. Stevens, brokers; in Broadway, out of the sum of \$47,000. It appears from the affidavit of Mr. James H. Stevens, one of the firm, now on file in the Jefferson Market Police Court, that White called upon them, and asked the loan of \$50,000 for the purpose of buying out an extensive jewelry establishment. He stated that he was himself worth \$500,000—one-half of which was invested in several valuable farms in Vermont, and \$100,000 in a certified check on the Suffolk Bank at Boston, held by his brother, then in Boston. He stated also that he had \$100,000 in stocks of the United States Government. To convince the Messrs. Stevens further that they were perfectly safe in advancing him the money, he told them that the proprietor of the jewelry establishment was greatly distressed for want of money, and was compelled to sell out, and would dispose of his stock for less than half its value. He added, further, that Mr. Jas. B. Whiting had advanced him \$75,000 toward the sum required to make the purchase, and Deputy Sheriff Bensel had advanced \$50,000, and that with another \$50,000 he would be able, with his own means, to make the purchase. He also exhibited a lot of large diamonds, which he said belonged to the stock, and said that they had been valued at less than half what they were really worth. Believing these representations to be true, the Messrs. Stevens loaned White \$47,000, but subsequently ascertained to their satisfaction that all his allegations were false, and the senior member of the firm made affidavit to that effect, in which he stated his belief that they were made solely with a view to cheat and defraud his firm. On the arrest of White, he was taken before Justice Flandreau, and held to bail in \$7,000 to answer.

New York Herald.

**WHY LAYARD THE EXPLORER OF NINEVEH IS YET A BACHELOR.**—Some of the constituents of Mr. Layard, recently defeated as a candidate for Parliament, endeavored to sooth his sorrow by a present of a tea service. In the course of his speech of thanks the following passage occurred:

But I must say, however sorrowful I may feel at being the cause of your giving me this testimonial, I am proud indeed to have received such a testimony of your good feeling and friendship. Probably I shall never receive such another testimonial, and let me assure you I shall value this mark of your regard more than anything else I possess. I hope it will never pass out of the possession of those who bear my name.

A voice—Take a wife.

Mr. Layard—I am much obliged to my friend for his recommendation. [A laugh.] I am afraid that in this enlightened country one must have the consent of two parties to such an arrangement. In the East one has only to go into the bazaar and satisfy one's self, but in England it is necessary to satisfy a second party, and hitherto I have not been fortunate enough to do that, nor do I know when I ever shall; but I have brothers who have children, and I hope they will regard this testimonial with the same feeling that I do now.

**THE WIND AND MULICIAN.**—The wind is a musician at birth. We extend a silken thread in the crevices of a window, and the wind finds it and sighs over it, and goes up and down the scale upon it, and poor Paginini must go somewhere else for his honor, for lo! the wind is performing with a single string!

It tries almost everything upon earth to see if there is music in it; persuades a tone out of the great bell in the tower, when the sexton is at home and asleep; it makes a mournful harp of the giant pipes, and it does not disdain to try what sort of a whistle can be made of the humblest chimney in the world. How it will play upon a great tree, till every leaf thrills with the note in it, and wind up the river that runs at its base, for a sort of murmur-ing accompaniment.

And what a melody it sings when it gives a concert with a full choir of the waves of the sea, and performs an anthem between the two worlds, that goes up, perhaps, to the stars that love music most and sing it the first.

Then how fondly it haunts old houses; moaning under the eaves, sighing in the halls, opening old doors without fingers, and singing a measure of some sad old song, around the tireless and deserted hearth.—B. F. Taylor.

**STRONG MINDED WOMEN.**—Nancy Pitcher, Phoe Varney, Rosetta H. Kerr, and certain other ladies and gentlemen of Erie county, N. Y., have issued a circular calling a convention of the friends of human progress for the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant. Nancy Pitcher and her associates state that their object is "to gain a true knowledge of the nature and attributes of man; his duty in the present and his destiny in the future."

**LEGAL PRESUMPTIONS OF GUILT.**—The case of Miss Lavinia E. Carrollena, which was tried Thursday in the Municipal Court, was a very remarkable one—remarkable no less for the appearance of the defendant than for her fortunate escape from the fatal grasp of circumstantial evidence which had been accumulated upon her. The charge against her was larceny of a little money and a few clothes from her room-mate.

During, not over 20, good looking, but rather lady-like than beautiful, unprotected and alone, she rose in the prisoner's dock and undertook her own defense. She examined and cross-examined the witness with almost professional astuteness; and at the close she herself turned to the jury and addressed them.

The government had the usual evidence arrayed against her, of the stolen property being found in her trunk on possession. With a sweet and plaintive voice, she related to the jurymen the story of her life; how she had wandered here with her lover from the distant State of South Carolina, under a solemn pledge of marriage; how he had left her, and that, deceived into boarding in a place whose character she was too late horrified at, she had incurred the dislike of a girl with whom she roomed; and all that she knew more about it was, that in her open bages these stolen things were found. But of this alleged theft she called upon her God to witness, she was entirely innocent. Her pure appearance, standing in the dock among the horrid gang of sinners blistered with inveterate vices, was like a youthful angel in purgatory. Her words were not backed up by evidence; from the nature of the case they could not be; but the confirmation of their veracity, strong as holy writ, spoke from her gentle eyes, her placid face, and her pure demeanor; these were a shining witness for her, and opened her prison doors.

While she spoke, that vulgar court-room, where so much that is infernal passes in daily procession, seemed attentive to a strange and unaccustomed music. The District Attorney (Cooley), with a warm-hearted candor, declined to urge the jury to convict her. The Judge (Nelson) charged them fully, but with great feeling. There were tears in his voice; it is not in his eyes, as he did so; and when at the conclusion the jury promptly acquitted the maiden, the whole audience, the villains in the dock, the ministers of justice in the bar, the spectators connected with the criminals—all who were assembled seemed to feel the sympathy of denizens of Pandemonium for the escape of a spirit of the upper air to its congenial sunshine.

The remarkableness of this case is still more noticeable from the escape of the victim. Many a youth is now serving out a House of Correction sentence on evidence not a particle stronger than this was. An indictment once found by a Suffolk grand jury against a friendless human being is almost unknown. The petit juries follow the District Attorney and the grand juries; and over the head of them who enter their precincts (unless they are rich) the motto of the Inferno flashes out—"All hope abandon, ye who enter here."

The presumption of law is, that the person in whom possession stolen goods are found is prima facie guilty, and must then prove his own innocence. So in homicide, if the Government prove the killing, the defendant must himself prove he did it in self-defense. In both cases the "burden of proof" is laid upon him; practically defeating the benign maxim of the common law, that "every man is presumed innocent till proved guilty." In the case of this poor girl, how could she prove her innocence? She saw no fatal finger thrust the stolen goods into her accusing trunk; if she had stolen them she could not have been allowed to testify to it, for a defendant cannot testify. So Celts was condemned in New York for the murder of Adams, when the whole community believed him guilty of a sudden, unpremeditated killing in the heat of rage. But the government proved the killing by him, and that took from him his common law presumption of innocence, threw upon him the burden of proving that he struck the blow in anger; this he had no means to do.

Substantially the same principle was involved in the Peter York case, the negro, whom Richard D. Dana unsuccessfully defended under the rulings of the Chief Justice, but whose sentence was commuted by the Governor; and very similar though not identical was the capital point in Prof. Webster's famous conviction.

In some cases, substantial justice is attained by this technicality of the law, but quite as often, we fear, positive and grievous wrong is done. Suppose this poor girl in question had not been blessed with an appearance and address so prepossessing, or had not been so calm and self-assured; suppose she had abandoned herself to grief and tears as she saw the frightened fellow he was of his "circumstance" of the law crushing away from her legal presumption of innocence, she would have been in a felon's cell, hopelessly demonized. We have before this heard the agonizing shrieks of unfortunate convicts condemned, echoing through those vaulted chambers; prisoners who protested and swore to their innocence; and against whom nothing but such *prima facie* circumstances had been presented. In the practical administration of our Massachusetts law there is some alleviation of the wrong which is risked by this severe technicality of the law, in the discretion of the Judges in considering any indications of "good character" which may appear. Society should look to its criminals, and to its criminal law.

Boston Traveler.

**A REGULAR JACK SHEPPARD.**—An intensely laughable robbery was perpetrated at the Jarrett House, St. Anthony, on Thursday night, which in boldness eclipses any similar enterprise of modern times. Col. H. Witte, hearing somebody knocking around in the hall near his room, at an unreasonable hour, and suspecting it might be some villain who meant to rob him, rose from his bed, fixed the door of his room open, got his brace of pistols and prepared them for "an emergency," then sat down on the bed to await for the anticipated scamp to present himself. In this position he fell asleep—and, while enjoying a perpendicular dream (probably of a robber, writhing with a bullet in his thorax), the ungrateful and inconsiderate vagabond aforesaid walked into the room through the open door, helped himself to a new dress-coat, two pair of pantaloons, and a vest, pocketed six dollars and fifty cents in money, deliberately became an accomplice of Procrastination (the thief of time) by stealing a valuable gold watch, took the gold studs out of the shirt of the slumberer, and reluctantly departed! Mr. W. awoke just in time to find his "victim" vanquished, and himself minus property to the amount of \$200 or \$300. In fact, almost everything in the room had "gone off" except his faithful pistols, which were firmly grasped in either hand ready capped and cocked! The funny gentleman with the dark lantern has not been seen or heard of since.

**ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.**—The Richmond Dispatch says that a man named Wm. A. Poff has been arrested and taken to Christiansburg for counterfeiting. He was found at the house of Dr. Isaac H. Scott, about half a mile from the New River White Sulphur Springs, in Giles county. While arresting him, several things occurred to excite a suspicion against Dr. Scott himself, who was immediately taken into custody by the officers, and search made, when a large amount of newly made half dollars in an unpolished state, with the dies, moulds, electric battery for plating, and several letters from houses in New York and Philadelphia, from which they had purchased copper and tin, were found.

Dr. Scott, wife, and two daughters, one of whom was to have been married to Poff, on the day of his arrest, were committed to Giles county jail, to await their trial. Poff is indicted for passing counterfeit halves. He formerly lived in Christiansburg, and now resides in Newport, Giles county. Several other persons in the neighbourhood of Dr. Scott are suspected, and we hope that some clue may now be had to the counterfeits that have been so plentiful in Giles. The New York correspondent, who furnished the dies, moulds, &c., with directions for their use, writes under a fictitious character.

**"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for Beautifying the Hair.**—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright and glossy appearance. It causes Gentleman's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed.

FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."

For sale by all Druggists.

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106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson,

WOULD respectfully announce to her friends and customers of the city and its vicinity that, having just returned from the North with the largest and most complete assortment of

ARTISAN MILLINERY GOODS,

which for richness of material and elegance of style can not be excelled, she will be prepared to offer for their inspection an elegant selection of

FALL DRESS HATS,

Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Flower, Garniture de Robes, Wreaths, Head-Dresses, Coiffures, Dress Caps, with a large variety of fine Feathers.

Madam J., having spared neither pains nor expense in her endeavors to select an elegant stock, feels assured that her collection will surpass all her previous efforts to please the most refined taste.

All orders faithfully and promptly filled, and on reasonable terms.



## EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Sept. 23.

The steamer Canada has arrived with dates to the 12th.

Sales of cotton for the week \$70,000 bales, including 28,000 to speculators and 20,000 to exporters American has advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; others  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Market buoyant. Orleans fair 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; middling 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; uplands fair 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; middling 16-16; Mobile fair 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; middling 16. Stock in port, 306,000 bales, of which 240,000 are American. Manchester advises favorable.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet. Consols for account 90% and for money 90%.

News unimportant.

No later news from India has been received. Cyrus W. Field has written to the London Times contending the statements of that journal regarding the Atlantic cable, as to its availability for the Indian telegraph; briefly disposing of several false insinuations against the company, he asserts that the recent tests prove the cable as perfect as when first put on board the ships.

The money articles of the London papers contain extended remarks in regard to the financial crisis in New York and American securities generally. The estimated amount of American securities held in England is from eighty million sterling to one hundred million pounds sterling.

The News deprecates the apathy exhibited by capitalists as to the management of railroad affairs in England, while in America there is a powerful combination for the avowed purpose of bringing all the principal railroad undertakings to ruin. Unlike those of other countries, the leading speculators of New York endeavor to depreciate the national credit; they influence the press, and are able not merely to operate with joint capital, but regulate meetings, retain exclusively legal advisers whose vocation is to discover the points for shaking the validity of every kind of security, thus creating universal distrust.

The article embraces much more in the same style and concludes by suggesting the formation of a London committee on American stocks, to protect the interests of foreign holders.

A London attorney named Dean, whose debts amount to £100,000, including forgeries on a gigantic scale.

Dr. Livingston attended a meeting of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, and explained the commercial resources of Africa. He said it was well adapted for the production of sugar and cane, and that he intended to devote his future life in special efforts to develop those products in Africa. A resolution was adopted asking the government to furnish Dr. Livingston a steamer with which to ascend the Baudhur river.

Letters have been received from Lady Franklin's arctic expedition, dated from Paul's river, Greenland, saying that the progress of the expedition had exceeded the expectations entertained when starting.

The submarine telegraph connecting Europe and Africa was successfully laid on the 9th.

The East India Company has chartered the additional steamer to carry troops to India.

The religious riots at Belfast have been revived, and the Catholics have organised an armed club for their protection against the Orangemen. The government has appointed a commissioner to inquire into the affair.

Latest.—Capt. Roberts, convicted of the murder of a sailor on shipboard, was hung at Liverpool on the 12th. The two mates under sentence of death were reprieved.

France.—The Emperor Napoleon is to meet the Russian Emperor Alexander at Stuttgart on the 25th. It is rumored that the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria will also be present.

The official account of the French harvest exceeded the general expectation of the yield.

The recent difficulties of the Credit Mobilier have been settled.

The British agents are recruiting for the Indies.

The Bank of France returns show an immense increase of bullion.

Italy.—The investigation of the late insurrection has terminated. Twenty-seven prisoners are charged with murdering or maiming soldiers, and the remainder with high treason.

Spain.—Reinforcements are still being dispatched to Cuba.

Austria.—A difficulty has occurred between Austria and France with regard to the Papal States, and an open rupture is predicted.

Russia.—The Emperor arrived at Warsaw on the 9th.

Persia.—The Persians have evacuated Herat.

India.—No later intelligence has been received. The total number of the English army in India and en route thither now reaches 87,000 men. It is reported that England is about opening recruiting offices in Germany.

London Money Market.—Consols closed on Friday at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  @ 90% for money and 90% for account.

Baring Bros. & Co.'s circular reports the money market active.

The bullion of the Bank of England has decreased during the week £9,000.

American stocks were not much affected by the accounts of the panic in New York. Sales are reported as unimportant at the following quotations: Maryland 5's, bonds, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Pennsylvania 5's, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; United States 6's, bonds 1868, 204@105; Pennsylvania 5's, bonds 1877, 78@74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Illinois 7's, 1869, 35@1000; Michigan Central 8's, 1869, 86@88.

Satherwick's circular says the panic in New York caused much anxiety, and the severe fall brought forward many buyers at low rates for Illinois stocks. There was a good demand for New York Central, Reading, Erie, and Michigan Southern stocks.

Latest—Liverpool, Sept. 12, P.M.—The cotton market continues steady and buoyant. Estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs generally quiet. Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote the following: Flour—Western Canal 30s@31s; Southern 31s@32s; Ohio 32s@33s 9d. Corn—mixed and yellow 38s; white 42s@43s. Wheat generally steady. Corn quiet.

Latest—Sept. 12. Breadstuffs continued quiet and steady. Provisions generally quiet. Beef firm, with an advance in finer qualities. Pork dull. Bacon firm, holders demanding an advance. Lard buoyant with a slight advance, and quoted at 70s@72s. Provisions finally closed steady. The Broker's circulars report turpentine spirits steady at 37s. Rosin steady at 4s 9d for common and 17s 7d for fine. Sugar quiet and 6d lower. Coffee steady. Rice buoyant, but generally unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

The Interior Department has received official information that on the 25th of May last a large Mormon colony took possession of the valley of Deer creek, 100 miles west of Fort Laramie, and drove out a band of Sioux Indians from where the Indian agent, Mr. Tevis, had settled them in April and induced them to plant corn. This region of the country was assigned them by the treaty of 1851. The pretexts under which these settlements are made is under a contract with the Mormon church to carry the mail from Independence to Great Salt Lake city.

The number of Mormons who have settled in the valley of Deer creek is about 300. They have plowed and planted 200 acres of prairie, and are building houses for the accommodation of 500 persons, and have collected large herds of horses, cattle, and mules.

The agent adds—"I am powerless to control this matter, for the Mormons obey no laws enacted by Congress."

The General Land Office has taken measures, including the use of the telegraph, with a view of suspending patents on all warrants recently stolen from the land office at Faribault, Minnesota.

The Treasury of the United States will purchase such certificates of U. S. loans of 1812, 1847, and 1848, and the Texas indemnity 5 per cent stock as may be presented previous to the 1st of November, at the rates heretofore fixed and paid, together with the interest accrued in each case since the 1st of July.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.

The proclamation of Gov. Walker relative to the October election in Kansas has been received. "While admitting the injustice exhibited in the apportionment which excludes fifteen counties from participating in the election," the Governor attempts to exculpate himself from blame by declaring "that only four days remain, after he arrived in the Territory, to make apportionment. Therefore the duty devolved upon others." He ex-

presses the opinion "that no one can vote except those who are qualified under the Territorial law of the 20th of February last." Also under this law a Territorial tax is not required as a qualification for voters for Governor.

The State troops will be stationed at the various voting-places where violence is apprehended.

The Governor concludes with the hope that all officers will use their best exertions to make the election a fair and honest expression of the views of the people.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—NO. 3.

We desire to keep the fact before the public that the Monadelphian Society is a business corporation, whose capital stock is to be vested in industrial pursuits of a lucrative character, in which every stockholder is a joint owner, that the profits arising from the sale of the manufactured products are to be applied to sustaining and supporting an Asylum Home and School for neglected and unprovided for children.

In our last communication, we gave the general details of the plan of industrial operations, the arrangements for agricultural labor, with its associate branches, and of the mechanical branches necessary to supply the demands of the farm and home, preparatory to the admission of the family of children for whose benefit the charter was granted; and the Society has undertaken the parental care in providing for them a home, in which they will be fed, clothed, housed, governed, and disciplined in moral and industrious habits; a school in which they will receive literary, scientific, and moral instruction, and a work-shop for acquiring the practical and handicraft knowledge of such occupation as they are adapted for by genius and capacity.

In the industrial operations each branch is made separate and distinct from every other, having its own special duties and responsibilities; as much so as if there was no other branch carried on, or as though it was carried on by another person or body not connected with the enterprise, but striving within itself to acquire the largest amount of profits; all the home, which is itself, a separate and distinct branch of industry, with its duties and responsibilities.

We now come to the details of the family, with its duties, responsibilities, and demands. In the details already given arrangements have been made for housing and feeding the family, at the family hotel or home. It now becomes necessary to provide clothing of every description, and this creates the demand for additional branches of industry, including the manufacture of these articles, each of these branches to be conducted as separate from all others and having its own duties and responsibilities.

We wish to fix the fact upon the mind of the reader that none of the industrial pursuits are common to the school, but that they are separate business occupations, carried on expressly for the purpose of making money to defray the general expense and only secondarily affording opportunity to the children to enter for so many hours each working day, and labor under instructions just as if a boy from the common school was to go every day into a neighboring workshop and work so many hours, the head workman kindly giving him instructions.

The stockholders appropriate the amount of each subscription, to be held in perpetuity, for the purpose of carrying on such manufactures as will be most remunerative to produce a fund to be used for providing parental care in supplying the natural and educational wants of unprovided-for children, through the instrumentality of the home, the school, and the workshop, the great sustaining powers of society and the theater of all individual and national greatness.

Having provided for the boarding and clothing of the family of children, we must now look to their government and instruction, for the children have no more to do with the conducting of the home, only so far as they may be receiving instruction in and learning the handicraft of the industrial branches carried on in it, than have boarders in a hotel. The home is the place where a person or a family resides; the Monadelphians provide a home, at which the family of unprovided-for children reside for a specified length of time, subject to the rules and regulations of that home, and assuming the responsibilities and obligations thus imposed. The home is a separate business concern, provided for the accommodation of all and the protection and education of the family of children.

The government of a family of children requires a controlling head, discharging the duties and performing the obligations of father and mother. In a large family the elder brothers and sisters assist the parents in the discharge of these duties and the performance of these obligations.

We place then a male and female representing the parental head over the government and instruction, for we consider the domestic circle the true school, of this Monadelphian family. We then classify the children according to age, disposition, capacity, and pursuit, into groups or classes of ten or twelve, and place over each class a governor or teacher representing an elder brother or sister, who is to be their constant attendant, day and night, their teacher in word and deed, and their companion and associate wherever they be, all being accountable and subject to the parental authority. Thus the family is made a separate industrial branch with its own accountabilities and responsibilities, whose business is to grow up the children to be perfect, moral, intellectual, and industrial men and women as far as education can make them perfect. Can society do for itself better work than this?

The following we copy from the New York Times of Monday:

As the business at the stock exchange on Saturday closed the fourth week in a recent very prosperous, beginning with failure of the Ohio Trust Company, on Monday, the 24th ult., we present the following comparison, as showing the measure of depreciation on some of the leading bonds and shares actively dealt in.

The depreciation on the railway list averages something like 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the par value, and over 20 per cent on the face value of the stock. The Rock River and Michigan Central, a dividend paying ten per cent stock, from 75 down to 55 per cent. Two other ten per cent stocks, the Rock Island and Galena, have declined heavily, the former from 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents the latter from 86 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. The Illinois Central, in the same period it is on the Illinois Central, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  shares, which from \$12 to premium are down to \$9 75 discount. These shares pay 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest on the amount assessed.

The fall on the 8 per cent road shares is 9% on New York Central, and 29 per cent on Philadelphia and Reading. On the 8 per cent stock of the New York Central, and 24 per cent on the 10% of the Bond and Mortgage, and 20 per cent on the 6% of the Mississippi and St. Louis.

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